

ROYAL BURTON & SONS

VAL-LE-BURTON and POWNALL to be
 BATH-STREET, next Westmore-place.
VAL-LE-BURTON—The undersigned have removed
 their office from Macquarie-place to No. 4, Bridge-
 street, next to the **CHURCH and MOLISON**. Sydney, June 18.

VAL-LE-BURTON and POWNALL—
 MESSRS. J. W. and S. THOMPSON
 have this day disposed of their concerns at **THE**
 (e) to Mr. REES JONES. All accounts owing to
 our concern will be settled by the said **REES JONES**,
 June 19.

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undersigned, having purchased from Messrs. J. F. and S. THOMPSON the Union States Gun, and the continuance of that kind and liberal approval in the arms, and in doing so would call attention to the fact that he was enabled during his late visit to Mexico, to observe the depressed state of the markets there, in consequence of the unfavorable terms, the Government, in the purchase of the Union and Spriggs, &c., &c., while he is endeavoring to purchase at such prices as will secure him a fair patronage.

NEW YORK

[illegible]

to look from Saturday to Hartley only, when they
Kendall's Mail, and carried on to Sydney, where
at least to themselves than if they had been
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. KENDALL, Rose Inn, Perth.
July 3rd, 1854.

TRAH for the ROAD!—Hartley. The
Hartley, Reduced Fares! Reduced Fares!
Kendall's Coach. Sydney to Hartley, & thence
Hillings!

Kendall, in announcing the above gratifying facts to the crowd on the Western Road, feels it due to his many friends and supporters, to himself, to observe that he had as long as he has, and having received no support so unprecedented, as it was unexpected and unlooked for, will repay his debt of gratitude to the public by continuing to attempt to injure his fair fame by the publication of untrue statements, and to afford even to greater measure than before, his aid to the country." And in making this announcement he said:

"I have been very much gratified by the truthful exposure of the misstatements made by the mining assessor."

His columns were full of questions, and inquiries, and answers, and he continued to assist in bringing to light the errors and heresies in adverse testimony, and to show the people of progress.

He worked to spread reform.

1st. The best coach,
2nd. The best cattle,
3rd. The best driver,
and only in his establishment; and, further, as
his best accommodation is to be found at the Bay
George Kendall's Coach starts at 4 p.m., from
at Britain."

CRAVEN HOTEL, Craven-street, Strand.
 Trafalgar-square, London. The above Hotel will be
 returned and well adapted to the comfort of families
 returning to England. It is situated in the best
 situation in London.

through fares, combined with the quiet of a private home, presents an equal facility of access to the city, than any other of all the railways.—N.B. The Australian paper with the tables.

AMERICAN BOARDING HOUSE (opposite the Metropolitan Police Office). Captain M. TUCKER would be glad to draw the attention of his American friends and others who may be interested to the fact that he has opened the above as a Private Boarding House, and that he feels assured, his friends paying him a visit, will find him ready with the comfort and accommodation afforded, from the fact that he has been a resident in the city for many years.

I make this notice for any other person who may be interested.
Dated at ———

D. R. HARRIS
Kent-st.
M. R. REID
resident

WILSON, 166, Elizabeth-street, may be con-
sulted from 11 till 1 A.M., and in the evening from 5 till 8.

TAI, SURGERY, in all its branches. **H. PATERSON**, 230, Elizabeth-street North.

GH, W. B., General Commission and **Labor** rent. Registry Office, 197 (late 481), George-street.

RY HOCKINGS, Broker. Office, Currie and Sons, Albion Wharf.

AINS WORTH, B. BROKER. Office—Messrs. Bower and Son, George-street.

SRS. COOPER AND DAVIES, of Philadelphia, Melbourne, having been appointed Agents for the *Morning Herald*, are prepared to receive the names of persons desiring to place Advertisements for insertion in that paper.

SRS. ROBEY AND CO. beg to inform that they have a large stock of choice **BRANDY** and **WINE** for sale to customers that they are prepared to deliver the same in any quantity. Also, **BRANDY** and **WINE** at 45 to 50 c. p., to meet the high rates of the market.

LEWIS MOSS, Music and Musical Instruments, 101 N. 4th St., Philadelphia.

JAMES GANNON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, daily in attendance at the **Hopewell** **Hamphill-street. N.Y.—Cash advanced on goods** **late sale.**

W. C. RUSH, Auctioneer, 292, Pitt-st.

JOHN A. MATTHEWS, Merchant and Com-

W. F. C. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist (from
No. 106, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street,
TATH, RUTHERFORD, and WILSON, 28
-street North, near Phoenix Ward, Common, im
Warehousemen.

WEN SMITH, Law Stationer and Agent, &c.,
No. 35 (formerly 20) Elizabeth-street North—Ward,
-street North, near Phoenix Ward, Common, im
Warehousemen.

KEY PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 45,
Largest-trust (next door but one to the Post Office)—Do
not miss the excellent Portraits taken daily from 9 to 4
of weather.
W. WHEELER and COMPANY.
W. W. SHEPHERD, Nurseryman, &c., &c.,
Nursery, Sydney.

APPLY TO NICOLS AND WILLIAMS, 310, Pitt-st.

ROADS requiring stuff for road-making will obtain the same at the execution of four houses in the street. Apply on the spot.

MRS. H. I. and D. NICOLL'S celebrated

CLOTHING. The unusually large consignment of the clothing for the present season, lately received from the house of Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll, Court House

HARDWARE, **Clothes**, **Wine** and **Spirits**.
The undersigned, General Importers, beg to give notice
to Merchants and the public, that they have received
from the Stores No. 11, Margaret-street, near
Pier Street Wharf, where they are prepared to supply
the following articles at the lowest prices.

W. A. SPEIRS begs to call the attention of his
valued friends and the public in general to a select stock
of goods, which he has just received, and are now ready for
sale. The goods are—superb silk and satin linings of the newest fash-
ion; dressed fabrics; a large assortment of dress caps and hats
everywhere superior to any imported; also a choice assortment
of ribbons, satin, and late French shawls; superior French
clothing, &c.

and weather; wadded caps, in muslin and velvet, with
the assortment of children's boots, hats, and shoes, ready
for the children in white and pink, in satin, and
finely worked and trimmed to the latest fashion. A great
lot in straw, elp, and leghorn bonnets; young ladies
in gingham, tulle, and fancy hats, handsomely trimmed
with ribbon. The whole of this splendid and attractive
stock now ready for inspection.

Be especially careful to call at a section of her kind friends
at the store of Mantle, of the newest style and shape; also
to look at French coutures and suitings, in every new
style, and the underlating of every department.

TURNING AND SON, Plumbers, Painters, and Electricians, 401 and 403, *Lower George-street, opposite the Wharf, and Macquarie-place, Sydney, F.R.M.S.* All main pumps made and repaired: water-closets for ships and houses kept (and fitted); ships supplied with all white lead, and colours, on moderate terms. All orders attended to. Licensed Plumbers to the City Corporation.

possibility of a doubt. The prospects for the future, which may be laid out path for two states of affairs, are addressed of more than four hundred persons of all classes of society, and are pure (often with the inevitable short space of time) has been commensurate form certainly not even ten left part of the persons are notified during the last eighteen months by this sample remedy. The apparatus is now so perfect that it is the most sensitive individuals without the least disturbance. The effects, though very rarely are indicated by the short and short, such as toothache, rheumatic affections, are applied at the moment of ap-

of which are fast-aching feet; any person is at liberty to self-defend himself and freely at the depot.

merely by Dr. Golding Bird, Dr. Jonathan Perin and all the first men of the day; used in nearly all the hospitals, the kingdoms and France.

the sufficient to be used for general purposes, and one is occasionally by any number of persons in a family.

no secret or quiet medicine, but a genuine sceptic to be of surpassing importance, the reality and truth of which is attested at once and beforsaid.

for New South Wales.—J. S. NORRIS, Practical Chemist,

NEW ARRIVALS.—STORAGE.—The undersigned store boxes at 1s. per box per month, and give a receipt for their safe keeping for 2 years. Money on all portable property, at the lowest rate of interest, on application daily. W. G. and A. MOORE. Labour Market, et.—established 14 years.





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THE ESTATE OF MARYVALE, situate within five minutes walk of the flourishing town of GOSFORD, in the delightful and fertile district of BRISBANE WATER.

R. A. POLACK has much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Surveyor Roberts having completed the plan of the **MARYVALE ESTATE**, he will sell by public auction, by the name of the proprietor, to public competition, on **THURSDAY the 15th day of August**, at the Auction Room, 111-street, at 11 o'clock.

The Proprietor has been induced by the frequent applications for allotments of the beautiful **LOT 15** of the **18th** **SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS**, varying in size from 18 to 50 acres, to enable him to meet the views and wishes of many persons, who will thereby be enabled to purchase a portion of the Rooms of the Auctioneer, that the **ESTATE of MARYVALE** situated at the head of Navigation, on the **SEPERTINE RIVER** in the **County of ADELAIDE**, which is bounded on the north by the **Rooms of the Auctioneer**, by our late estimable Governor **SIR RICHARD BIRD** and one of the branches of the family of the **IMMORTAL LAND** in the **County of ADELAIDE**, was sold with great skill and taste into the following terms:—

Lot 1. Contains 35 acres.

About 3 acres of the allotment cleared and planted with

watered. FOUR small little rustic cottages. Plenty of fruit
 water.

Lot 2 contains 45 acres
 Lot 3 contains 52 acres
 Lot 4 contains 52 acres
 Lot 5 contains 19 acres
 Lot 6 contains 19 acres
 Lot 7 contains 18 acres
 Lot 8 contains 18 acres
 Lot 9 contains 18 acres.

About two acres are cleared, and upon this sweet little homestead
 are erected FOUR small little cottages orange. Plenty of fruit
 water.

Lot 9 contains 30 acres.
 small portion of this is cleared. There is a comfortable little
 cottage and stockyard upon it, and an excellent stream of fresh
 water meanders through it.

Lot 10 contains 31 acres.
 Lot 11 contains 43 acres.
 Lot 12 contains 58 acres.

This allotment has a large frontage to the Navigable River Estate

up to which the Brisbane Water clippers run. It is a most desirable feature, as it takes three-fourths of its ton of rubbish out, fit for the cultivation of all garden stuff."

The public wharf is situated at the south-west corner of this reclaimed area.

Lot 18 contains 221 acres.

This lot belongs to a man who has been an indigenous immigrant, and the claimant here states that on this interesting little property stands ANANTYVALE COTTAGE, a well specimen of architecture, built by the proprietor from a design of MR CHRISTOPHER WREN, the famous English architect.

THE HOUSE OF SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL IN LONDON, about 1600, was one of the first houses of this kind ever erected. It had several rooms, excellent outhouses and stables, a garden of upwards of half an acre, enclosed by a good paling fence, containing greenhouses, hothouses, and variety of other useful trees.

A fresh-water stream runs through this very property, well adapted in the district.

Lot 19 contains 261 acres

Lot 10 contains 31 acres

Lot 16 contains 27 acres

Lot 17 contains 27 acres

Lot 18 contains 27 acres

Lot 19 contains 27 acres

Lot 20 contains 27 acres

Lot 21 contains 27 acres

Lot 22 contains 27 acres

Lot 23 contains 27 acres

Lot 24 contains 27 acres

Lot 25 contains 27 acres

Lot 26 contains 27 acres

Lot 27 contains 27 acres

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Lot 255 contains 27 acres

Lot 256 contains 27 acres

Lot 257 contains 27 acres

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Lot 260 contains 27 acres

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Lot 262 contains 27 acres

Lot 263 contains 27 acres

Lot 264 contains 27 acres

Lot 265 contains 27 acres

Lot 266 contains 27 acres

Lot 267 contains 27 acres

Lot 268 contains 27 acres

Lot 269 contains 27 acres

Lot 270 contains 27 acres

Lot 271 contains 27 acres

Lot 272 contains 27 acres

Lot 273 contains 27 acres

Lot 274 contains 27 acres

Lot 275 contains 27 acres

Lot 276 contains

Lt 16 contains 21 acres.

The whole of these five allotments have frontages each of 30 feet, or 600 feet, to the waters of the navigable RIVER ERIN, where the vessels laden with the well-known produce of Blenheim, such as apples &c., are loaded and discharged. The first of these allotments is a dam, stamped A I in the chronicles of the MARKET VILLAGE OF BLENHEIM, which has been built by the late Mr. James Hume, Esq., and is now the property of Messrs. J. & W. G. Macdonald, Esqs. These allotments are bold, and, after every rain, afford a deep deep, draft can come alongside, discharge and take in cargo. Every day demand now exists for these allotments, being exceedingly good level ground, and, for which time, the opportunity for shipbuilders will never occur again, as all the boats and barges used in the district are built here. THE DISTRICT OF BRISBANE WATER are in private hands, and are forming these allotments are shutting on the banks of the river, and containing some of the best land in the neighbourhood in the neighbourhood, the back portions being heavily timbered and well grassed, with plenty of fresh water.

Lt 19 contains 44 acres

Lt 20 contains 44 acres

There are farms which cannot be seen or reached
in the morning by the wherry from the CAPE
unavoidable banks of the COOK'S RIVER,
on the edges of that GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE the
MOUNTAIN RIDGE, the very river itself is DAMNED
by the dammed water, and the boatsmen and other gentlemen and others reading the paper, have been
INVENTED, a description of this exceedingly central Estate is quite
necessary, but for information of those who may not be so
convinced as to the locality, viz. the Sydney Suburbs can offer no
aid so properly in the colony of New South Wales can offer no
assistance than the MARYVALE ESTATE.
The survey of the Maryvale Estate was subdivided, and the
farms as marked out present a delightful PANORAMIC VIEW
interspersed with numerous villas and orchards in the highest
degree of cultivation, and the view of the surrounding country
has been so bountiful, whilst a fine NAVIGABLE RIVER
winds it on the west, and the Estates of John Stirling, Rev.
John Stirling, and the late Mr. Stirling, and the late Mr. Stirling,
and the late Mr. Stirling, and the late Mr. Stirling, and the late Mr. Stirling,
only five minute walk from Gosford, the southern COAST

Some hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of the best horses—blue gum, black belt, asastars, mahogany, myrtle oak, &c., are now growing in these allotments, and in every case it can be proved that the value of the trees which are erected at a trifling cost, and the surplus materials will more than reimburse the entire outlay. The Storekeeper, James McEwen, has been very successful in his efforts to bring the mind of so numerous and wealthy a population, all of whom would gladly patronise such conveniences, close to their own homes, and he has saved themselves the trouble and expense attending to SYDNEY.

The plan can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Title.—(Given for the purpose of the above.)
Terms liberal, made known on Application to the Auctioneer.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Horses.
WED. RIDGE mill

MAN'S **W**HEELS will be auctioned, at the
Bazaar, 208, Pitt and Castlereagh streets,
this Day, at 11 o'clock,
Heavy dray horses
Curt horses
Gig and carriage horses
Town and journey hacks; also,
Gigs
Carriages
Saddlery and harness.

To Wheelwrights, Farmers, and others.
Curt Wagon, Wagon, and Chaise
Hand Truck, Sack Barrow
Just landed, ex Orrell Lase.

MR. BURY has been favoured with instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Constable, Russell, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,

pairs case, C in diameter, of Cromwell's patent wheels and
 axle last landed, 10 inches long, 10 inches wide, 10 inches
 set of truck wheels and axles, from 4 feet 4 to 6 feet 10 inches high,
 2 inch to 2½ inch axles, and 2½ to 3½ inch trucks
 set of waggon wheels and axles, 3 feet 6 to 4 inch, kind
 wheels, 4 feet 10 inches, 3½ inch axles, 2½ inch
 set of truck wheels and axles, fore wheels 3 feet 2 inch, hind
 wheels 4 feet 6 inch, 3½ inch axles, 2½ inch trucks
 set of wagon and truck wheels, fore wheels 3 feet 6 inch, hind
 wheels 4 feet 6 inch, 4 inch trucks, 2½ axles
 4 four wheelers from 4 to 6 feet 10 inches high, 2½ inch
 16 sack barrows, on wheels
 12 lifting wood sack barrows.

M. BURT is instructed by the importers Messrs. Constable, Burnell, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next, the 17th instance, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases saddlery, from one of the best London houses, containing—
Best riding saddles, stuffed flaps, covered with hopkin, strong steel stirrup-leaves
Common ditto, with plain flaps and mountings, complete
Common ditto, with plain flaps (not stuffed) and mountings complete
Best riding bridles, belleted heads and reins, 1½ inch steel girths
Best plated girth harness, lined, plated on German silver, patent steel lined saddles and breeching, complete
Best plated girth harness, patent steel lined girths, saddles, and

M. R. BURT is instructed by G. T. Rowe, Esq., to sell by auction, at the **Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets**, on **WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst.** at 12 o'clock,
a
very handsome brown stallion, 15½ hands high,
bred by Henry Bayly, Esq., foaled in 1868. sire imported from
John, dam Beely Bayly, by Cameroun out of Vesta by Old
Vesta. Vesta's dam sister to Australia; Brown Bedian was the
dam of the celebrated *Macarose Eclipse*, and half sister to the
dam of *Jockeys—Steering* bred the *Nine of Jockeys's dam*,
was the dam of the *Three of Jockeys's dam*, and was
the best and largest fields of Maiden Horses ever brought to
open on the *Hemelshush* course. He has only been in two hands,

1866; and his present owner, who bought him from Mr. Jen-
 ne in 1852. He is allowed to be faultless in symmetry, is a pure
 hunter, and his stock are remarkable for size, strength, and
 certitude. Certificates of pedigree can be seen upon application at the office
 of the Bazaar.

Preliminary Notice.

Date of First-Class Horses.

MR. BURT is instructed to announce that
 he will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 208,
 1st-street, on an early day,
 a batch of first-class draught and other horses, from the stud of
 Mr. Osgive, Elm, Ontario River. They consist of horses
 draught horses, handsome carriage ditto, and some first-class
 hackneys. The who's of which are a picked lot, and are only
 disposed of preparatory to Mr. Osgive's leaving the colony.

Adding on Omnibuses, Stage Coaches, Four-Horn Harness, &c.

M. K. BURT is instructed to announce that he will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on an early day in August, a large and valuable collection of harnesses, from the establishment, comprising—
 An American Omnibus, built by Neale, of Malabar, carries sixteen passengers, and is nearly new.
 A Victoria, one of the best of the London colony—carries thirty passengers, is quite new—has only run a trial journey, and was built to order by the Messrs. Arthur.
 A Victoria, a carriage, built by Messrs. Palmer and Vial, carries upwards of thirty passengers.
 A Coach, a club drag, built to order in Dublin, for private use, is extremely elegant, and carries twenty passengers.
 A new, four-horse harness, with extra traces to make the leading harness suitable for wheel.
 And about 20 thoroughbred and other harnesses.
 Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect either coaches or horses at any time previous to sale. The Auctioneer's Office is at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

addington Road is in the hands of Mr. Cantor, so that any one purchasing the whole would become possessed of a very handsome business without premium. The sale will be unreserved, and

Termes libera.

www.nla.news-page15

www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-pa

Ladies residing at a distance from the metropolises will find their interests fully attended to in all communications that Mrs. M. may be favoured with by post or otherwise.

In conclusion, Mrs. May declares to return her sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage she has received since commencing business in the above premises.

Baby linen in vast quantities, containing every requisite for the month, from 2 shillings to 30 pounds.

Ornate to all parts of the world. Country stock-pans supplied.

H. M. A. V., 101, Strand-street, facing Spring-street.

N.B.—Printed Linen of Baby Linen sent free to all parts of the colony.

HIF combined, t 19
 250 bags steam white sugar
 HIF combined
 P
 150 bags contr'f. gal. sugar
 HIF combined
 S
 200 bags gray white sugar
 Ternus, liberal, at sale.
 Mr. Newton recommends the trade not to miss this opportunity
 of buying in stock, as the high rate of freight will prevent sugar
 this next season being laid down reasonable.

Geneva ditto
Berlin bracelets, black and grey
Black elbow keys
Ditto ditto guards
Silver-handled dinner knives
Ditto ditto forks
Six-shot revolvers
Pocket pistols, in great variety
Pistol flasks
Gun bags
Double and single guns, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ditto ditto trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Blue serge shirts
Searlet ditto
Male trousers
Kersey drawers
Drab silk hats
White and regatta shirts
Invoices of hardware
Ditto lace goods
Ditto silk and mantles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Raisins, muscatels, ditto	...	0	6	...	0	8
Ditto, Valencia, &c. ditto	...	0	3	...	0	4
Figs, ditto	...	0	9	...	0	10
Apples, ditto	...	0	6	...	0	7
Jordan almonds, ditto	...	2	0	...	0	2
Valencia, ditto	...	0	1	...	6	0
Soft shell, ditto	...	0	8	...	0	9
Barcelona nuts, ditto	...	0	7	...	0	8
Walnuts, ditto	...	0	6	...	0	7

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

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 tocked to Advertiser's account.

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 Saturday, 7th, 1846.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5336.—VOL. XXXV.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPEAN NEWS

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL
STEAMER NORNA.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK.

TWELVE RUSSIAN SHIPS OF WAR
DESTROYED.

ODESSA BOMBARDED.

As the Yarra Yarra was leaving Hobson's Bay on Wednesday, the P. and O. Company's steamship Norna was coming up, and Captain GILMORE procured from Mr. RANDALL, formerly of the Chusan, a *Strait Times Express*, containing news to the latest possible dates.

The following are the most important items. The P. and O. Co.'s steamship Douro, which vessel left Hongkong May 22nd for Ceylon with mails for Europe, encountered a severe typhoon on the 24th and 25th, during which time she lost her funnel and received other injuries. It was found necessary to return to Hongkong for repairs; on their way thither, on the night of the 26th, the Douro struck upon the Pareles, where she remains a total wreck. Passengers and crew saved by the steamers Malta and Pekin.

It has been ascertained that the Russian squadron under Admiral Poutiatine is in the Chinese waters; Admiral Sir James Stirling has proceeded to capture or destroy them. Sir John Bowring had sailed from Hongkong for Japan, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce.

London, May 9th, 1854. The first shots have been exchanged with the enemy in the Black Sea.

A portion of the allied fleets bombarded Odessa on the 22nd April, and in a few hours had reduced all the military works to ruins, blowing up the powder magazine, and sinking and burning 12 ships of war in that harbour. The town was spared.

The fleet has since sailed towards Sebastopol. The French fleet has reached the Baltic. The Russian fleet was coming out of Heligoland, and Sir Charles Napier has made signal to sail in pursuit of them.

Lord Raglan had arrived in Constantinople. The best feeling exists between the British, French, and Turkish troops. By the supplementary Budget, announced last night, the double Income Tax is to be continued during the war, and spirits, beer and sugar are to be further taxed.

Malta, May 18th, 1854. The late arrival of the P. and O. Co.'s new ship Simla, consequent on her having unfortunately broken two of the fans of her screw in a heavy gale of wind during her passage across the Bay of Biscay, enables us to give you the following copy of a letter from Gallipoli, dated 9th instant.

The Vulcan, on route to Malta, has just called in here, and on the chance of this reaching you sooner than the regular post I send you a line to inform you of the safe arrival here of the Duke of Cambridge and suite. We arrived about half an hour ago, and the Duke has gone ashore to have an interview with General England, in command of the English troops at this place. The roadstead of Gallipoli is full of transports (about 120 sail) nearly all of which are French, and there are beside five French line-of-battle ships, as well as Turkish frigates and corvettes. All the vessels of war have saluted the Prince with tremendous salvos of artillery. The entrance to the Dardanelles is almost blocked up with transports waiting for a fair wind. They were principally laden with horses and stores, and by far the greater number were French. Indeed, the French seem in advance of us everywhere. There are about 28,000 French troops encamped round about Gallipoli now and about 5000 English; the most of the English forces have gone on to Constantinople and are located in Scutari; the French officers say they are about to move on to Adrianople, which it is said will be the headquarters of both armies.

The greater part of the combined fleet are now off Sebastopol blockading the Russian Fleet, while a squadron of heavily armed steamers are engaged destroying the forts on the Caucasian coast. If their accounts are to be relied on (and I have them from the highest authority) the war is opening with something like vigour at last. All sorts of rumours are afloat regarding the place of the campaign, but in reality note you the Commander-in-Chief is aware of it with certainty, as any plans must of course be more or less dependent on the movements of the enemy: it is not however improbable that the English will shortly be moved up to Varna, always supposing that their artillery arrives in time to admit of their taking the field at all this campaign. An event which is doubted by many experienced officers. I will send you further details of the Prince's voyage when we arrive at Constantinople, for which place we are on the point of starting. The new Secretary to the English Embassy, Mr. Brodie, who has been waiting here to receive his Highness, has just embarked, and will go with us to Constantinople.

Smyrna, 10th May. Marshal St. Arnaud arrived on Saturday from Marsoles, on board the Berthollet, and was received with a salute of 19 guns from the Gomer, and other men-of-war in the harbour. After inspecting the barracks he resumed on board the Berthollet, and left for Constantinople at 70 p.m.

Malta, 18th May. P. and O. Co.'s new steamer Simla having broken down on her passage across the Bay of Biscay, and being unable to proceed on her voyage, all her mails, specie and passengers have been transferred to the Valcuta, which vessel will convey them to Alexandria; she takes her departure at 6 a.m.,

to-morrow. Owing to the very heavy mail, and quantity of specie, the cargo will have to remain behind, as all the available space of the Valcuta is taken up.

The Simla, in addition to her Indian cargo, brought out a large number of horses, troops, stores, &c., which were transferred to the Midway and that vessel leaves for coast this evening, with 360 horses on board. Colonel Beaton proceeds by her.

P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya is looked for daily, with horses for Constantinople.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Trieste, May 10, 1854. DAKEMANIA, 4th May.—The news received per steamer are, that the Montenegrins have appointed 5th of May, the day of St. George, for the opening of hostilities against the Turks. Their forces amount already to 8000 men under arms. According to a decree, every combatant shall receive the pay of one shilling per day. The Turkish inhabitants of the Herzegovina are greatly alarmed by those preparations, and take refuge, with their families and goods, in the fortress of Trebinje.

VIENNA, MAY 10th.—(Private Despatch.)—It is said that an Austrian army of 20,000 men will occupy Dalmatia and Mantenegro.

ARZEN, 9th May.—The news arrived yesterday by the weekly steamer, represent the cause of insurrection in the most unfortunate plight. On the 21st of last month the insurgents were at Denor, beaten and dispersed by Abdul Pacha; on the 25th, Omar Pacha took Pasa, the stronghold of the insurrection, and defeated 3000 men under the command of Karakakay and Zavallas. The Secretary of the latter was killed in the action, and about him are said to have been found documents, of a nature to expose the Court of Greece. Everywhere in Epirus and Thessalia, the insurgents seem to have been dispersed. At Rhion, 100 convicts had revolted and effected their escape, after a sharp affray with the garrison. At Andes an English vessel had been found without her crew.

VIENNA, 8th May.—The difference between General Baraguay and the Porte has been adjusted.

VIENNA, 9th May.—An exchange of despatches between Russia and Prussia seems still to be carried on with a view to the re-establishment of peace. The Russian Cabinet, it is said, show a more conciliatory spirit than before.

TRIESTE, 10th May.—From Constantinople we have been acquainted by the Overland post, with the serious conflict which had taken place between the French Ambassador, General Baraguay and the Sublime Porte, on grounds not yet fully ascertained, but supposed to relate to the protection which the French Ambassador desired to accord to the Greeks of the Catholic profession, and which the Divan endeavoured to reject. General Baraguay had given an ultimatum on the 27th of last month with a pre-emptory term till 4 o'clock p.m. of the same day. A French steamer was kept in readiness to receive on board the whole of the members of the Ambassade.

The sensation created by this affair at Constantinople was great; according to the above despatch from Vienna, it seems, however to have been satisfied. The destruction of 8 Russian and Austrian merchant vessels in the quarantine ports, as well as of many houses. The Anglo-French fleet had retired from that place, promising to molest the town no further. Part of the combined fleet seems to set sail towards Sebastopol. Salina is blockaded by one English and one French man-of-war. Silistria has been bombarded, without mercy by the Russians, several times from the Ports of the Danube; they seem not disposed to proceed to regular siege, until General Luder's will have occupied and entrenched camp with his corps of 60,000 men, and Prince Gortschakoff passed the Danube with the bulk of the Russian army. Omar Pacha having at his disposal 100,000 men, is a respectable adversary, and could easily relieve Silistria if the Russians omitted to cover their offensive operations by two strong corps on the road towards Baradshik and Margard.

The Turkish Commander-in-Chief is confident that Silistria will hold out, at all events till the arrival of the auxiliary troops. Little Wallachia is completely evacuated by the Russians, and the Turks advancing towards Craiova, have entirely depended upon the movements of the enemy. To the date of our last advice, contrary to general expectation, no forward movement of any importance had been made by the Russians. General Luder's, the second in command, had hastily retired from before Kalafat and fallen back upon Bukarest, where it seems a large force is assembling for a speedy and vigorous attack on Silistria, the most important Turkish fortress on the right bank of the Danube. I had informed you previously of the Russians having crossed the Danube near its mouth, in great force, and taken possession of the country to the south of it, called the Dobrudzha.

That was an important move, as it gave them command of both sides of the Danube, and secure the river so far from our ships. They had fortified the mouths and filled up the water channels with rock, piles, &c., leaving but one opening in the centre through which vessels could pass.

Our intelligence from this port is by no means regular or reliable, but we hear that, in attempting to push on towards the south in the direction of Varna and Schumla, the Russians have met with a severe handling from Omar Pasha. Be this as it may, it is quite certain that no further progress has been made by the imperial troops, in spite of their overwhelming numbers.

Whatever murmurs have been raised against our Admiral in the Black Sea, for his inactivity and supineness, through the early spring, seems to be about making up for any past remissness.

In the middle of last month a steamer was dispatched to Odessa to bring away the French and British Consuls. A boat was sent on shore with a flag of truce, which was not only prevented from communicating with those on land, but, contrary to all civilized usage, was fired into by seventeen guns from the batteries, none of which hit the boat. This cowardly proceeding raised the anger of our Admirals, and a portion of the fleet was at once despatched to avenge the insult.

On the morning of the 22nd April, five English and three French steamers anchored off the fortifications, and at once began the bombardment of the works. Shot and shells continued to be thrown in until 6 p.m.,

the supplementary expenses of the war. Some rather sharp passages occurred on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for these moneys, but they ended in the sums asked for being granted. These amounts are as follows: Navy £1,457,031. Transport of troops £3,096,700. Army £300,000. Ordnance £742,139. Total £5,595,869.

An animated debate on the Oxford University Bill left ministers in a minority of 13 on one of the leading clauses. The remaining evenings have been almost entirely devoted to strictures on the proceedings of our fleet in the Black Sea, and on the dilatory movements of our military authorities in the same quarter. There appears no doubt that in the Commissariat there has been great supineness somewhere, at the same time the Turks have shown so much alacrity to assist, that fortunately for our troops, they have wanted nothing on landing.

There is still an impression abroad that we shall have to despatch more troops to Turkey as well as France. The latter power has made a fresh levy of 80,000 troops, whilst in this country recruiting and drilling are going forward with unabated activity. Besides these signs of a prolonged struggle, the Admiralty are equipping a numerous flotilla of steam-gun-boats to serve in the Baltic against the Russian fleet of small boats, which are said to number as many as 800, but are only propelled by oars.

It is now generally admitted that our most severe work will be in the North, along the coasts of the Gulf of Finland, Constad, Swaborg, and Revel, and especially the two former, will try against stone walls. No doubt our gallant fleet will show that they are in no way degenerated, but unfortunately for us most of the Russian strongholds are so placed as to prevent more than one or two of our ships getting at them at one time. This is particularly the case at Constad, where ships can approach but by a narrow winding channel, exposed at every bend to a raking fire from huge batteries built on rocks and piles in the open Gulf, and mounting amongst them 500 cannon of large calibre.

Napier, however, is not the sort of man to be frightened by the Muscovite "bull-dogs," though they be 84 pounders, and some even 110 pounders, and so soon as he is joined by the rest of the French fleet, which he will be in the course of a few days, we shall hear of something spirited having been done. The ice in the Neva and at Revel is breaking up rapidly, and the Gulf of Finland will before long be quite free for operations; meanwhile Sir Charles contents himself with completely blockading both Gulfs, and capturing every Russian vessel that attempts to pass up the Baltic. Of these some twenty-five have been taken, nearly all with cargoes, as well as about a dozen in the British channel.

The main body of the French Baltic fleet sailed from the Downs last week, and were off the Texel on the 2nd. They are all sailing ships, mostly of large size.

In the East, the progress made in the arrival of the allied troops has been satisfactory during the last fortnight, and by the time this leaves our shores every man of the expedition, with the exception of the cavalry, will have reached Turkish ground. The French are encamped on the British regiments are quartered at—

Asiatic shores. The best feeling appears to be kept up, not only between the allied forces, but between them and the Turkish population, who are filled with astonishment at the martial air and admirable discipline of our troops, and do not fail to express their admiration of everything European.

Dear as provisions are said to be, compared with peaceful times, food is still most conveniently cheap. A sheep can be purchased for two shillings, and lean small ones may even be had for sixpence. It would not be easy to beat this marketing in the Straits.

After many delays and halting by the way, the principal commanders are fairly on their way to the scene of action. Lord Cardigan alone remains to see the rest of the Cavalry off, five hundred of whom are going this week in the gigantic steam-ship Himalaya. The French General, Marshall St. Arnaud, has left Marseilles for Constantinople.

Of course we are unable, as yet, to surmise what may be the course of operations along the Black Sea. The army and the fleet will no doubt act in concert, but when or where must entirely depend upon the movements of the enemy. To the date of our last advice, contrary to general expectation, no forward movement of any importance had been made by the Russians.

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by which time all the moles, batteries, and stores were destroyed, two powder magazines blown up, and twelve ships of war burnt or sunk. There were besides thirteen naval store ships taken, laden with ammunition. The loss on the side of the British and French was but five killed and a dozen wounded.

The latest telegraphic advices received this afternoon give us no additional particulars from Turkey, but from the Baltic we learn that intelligence had just been brought to Admiral Napier to the effect that the Russian fleet were coming out of Elsingfors, on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, and that Sir Charles immediately made the signal for the fleet to put to sea in chase of the enemy.

Some lamentable catastrophes at sea have recently occurred, attended with terrible loss of life. The two most melancholy cases have been collisions. One of these occurred off the Italian coast, where, at midnight, during a fresh gale and rough sea, two foreign steamers ran into each other through a want of a look out. One of them immediately sunk with 63 passengers, six only being saved, amongst whom was Sir Robert Peel. Several persons of distinction were lost.

The other was a German emigrant ship, of a large size, which was run down in a similar manner off the Start, and of the 217 souls on board only six were saved.

The market for Colonial produce continues in a sluggish state, and there does not appear to be any disposition to operate beyond for the mere wants of the moment. Sugars have been, on the whole, firm at last quotations, and in more demand, with the exception of Mauritius, which went 6d. lower. In coffee there has been very little doing, either by auction or public sale.

The quarterly Cinnamon sale, on the 1st, went off with slight animation, at a decline of 1d. to 2d. Most other spices are dull of sale. Pepper has declined 1/4 per lb. Sago is steady. Sago flour sold freely at 21s. Cassia Vana bought in at 45s.

Fin remains inactive, but without any alteration in price.

LOWEST MARKETS AND SHIPPING. TALLOW.—432 casks Australian only partly sold at 6d to 9d lower rates. Beef, 59s to 61s 6d; sheep 60s to 62s 6d. 214 casks South American, about half found buyers, and fine quality went as high as 65s. 177 casks palm part sold at 38s to 47s 3d per cwt.

Wool.—Australian and V. D. L. Combing and Clothing 11 1/2d. to 2s. 2 1/2d. Lams 1s. to 2s. 4d. Locks and Pieces 9 1/2d. to 1s. 3d. Grease 7d. to 1s. 3 1/2d. Skin and Sticks 7d. to 1s. 7d. South Australian and 5 1/2d. to 1s. 7 1/2d. Combing and Clothing 1s. to 1s. 7 1/2d. Lams 1s. 9 1/2d. to 1s. 7 1/2d. Locks and Pieces 7d. to 1s. 3 1/2d.

The demand for gold for the continent continues, and has led to further withdrawals from the Bank of England. The whole of the supplies brought in by the recent arrivals from Australia have been taken for exportation.

LONDON, April 24th, 1854.—A telegraphic communication (given below) reports the destruction of Odessa by the Anglo-French force.

Parliament was adjourned on the 11th instant, until the 27th for the Eastern recess. The new Reform Bill is withdrawn until the termination of the war.

The 27th instant is appointed as a day of national fast and humiliation on account of the war.

Reinforcements continue to be despatched to the Crimea.

The French are pushing on a force of infantry and artillery to the Baltic to act on land.

The fleets under Sir Charles have already taken fifteen prizes.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in strong force and then secured possession of the mouth of that river. The Turks have fallen back upon Varna.

The Black Sea Fleet are cruising near Varna and a portion are off Odessa, which it is believed they will bombard.

The Circassians are rising against the Russians in Asia, and driving them out of the country.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria takes place this day.

News is to hand of an outbreak at Barcelona attended with much loss of life.

Sir Charles Napier has now 40 ships of war under his command, and several French ships. A fleet of 27 French men-of-war and corvettes are now in the channel on their way to join Sir Charles.

The whole of the first expeditionary force has by this time landed at Gallipoli in the Dardanelles.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Malta, 29th April, 1854.

By Sultan at 11 p.m., yesterday, we have dated from Constantinople up to 21st instant. Up to the hour of her departure no news had been received from the expedition to Odessa, of the fall of that place, but such intelligence was momentarily expected. A Greek schooner laden with 200 barrels of gunpowder, 30 cases of Muskets, and a quantity of gun cartridges, intended for the Greek insurgents, has been captured by the French war steamer Heron, and the whole cargo thrown overboard. On the 12th, several French regiments left Gallipoli for Rodosto and Selivrya. The number of Anglo-French troops then at Gallipoli was 34,850; they were well provided for, enjoying excellent health, and longing to meet the Russians, the greatest order and good feeling existed in the camp.

On the 26th March a slight engagement took place at Kalafat, in which the Russians were defeated, among those who particularly distinguished themselves appear the names of Colonel Skanlar Bay, Messrs. Mercer and Du Puy, French officers, each commanding a regiment of horse, Major O'Reilly (British), and Lieutenant Gardino (Dionotese). It was reported that all the Greek ports were shortly to be blockaded by the Anglo-French fleet.—Patras was already blockaded.

The Euxine and Rajah came in yesterday, the former with troops and stores for Gallipoli and Constantinople, the latter with coals for the fleet. Both vessels proceeded a few hours after their arrival here to their respective destinations.

Our port is full of small French transports, from 70 to 200 tons, with troops on their way to the war.

The Bishop of Gibraltar proceeds to-morrow by Her Majesty's ship Vostok, for the purpose of blessing the British troops.

Malta, 1st May.

The P. and O. S. V. Ripon arrived yesterday at 1 p.m., having experienced very heavy weather after leaving Gibraltar; she was obliged to put into Algiers for coals, where 100 tons were purchased at 80 francs per ton; she brought out a large number of officers and 36 horses, which

were transferred to the steamer City of London—the latter vessel being here to convey them to Constantinople, and sailed for that port at eight p.m.

The French frigate Dauphin arrived this morning, having on board Admiral Lagrot, two captains, four lieutenants, and fourteen horses for Constantinople.

A report is in circulation about the town that a Russian war steamer, with a convoy of eleven merchant vessels, had been captured by the Anglo-French fleet.

The Andes transport unfortunately took fire, and having a large quantity of gunpowder on board great fears were entertained of her blowing up; by dint of great exertions the large portion of the ammunition was thrown into the sea, and the fire, after much trouble, was extinguished.

Captain Lindquist, the P. and O. Co.'s Superintendent, has received the thanks of the Admiralty, for the assistance he has rendered in expediting the departure of troops to Constantinople.

LEVANT.—LATEST NEWS.

By the French steamship Thabor, which arrived here yesterday from the Levant, we have received our usual correspondence and papers. The dates are, Constantinople 25th, and Smyrna 27th.

No news has reached Constantinople concerning the movements of the combined fleets in the Black Sea since leaving their anchorage at Kavarana.

All Pacha has been named Governor-General of the province of Broussa.

Bidjir Pacha has been named Governor-General of Varna; and Zuhdi Bey Director of the Correspondence of the Naval Department.

The *Impartial de Smyrne* of the 27th ultimo contains the following account of an engagement between the Turks and Russians, which took place on the 17th of the same month:—"At three o'clock in the morning (Turkish time), a strong body of Russians, consisting of six squadrons of regular cavalry, six squadrons of Cossacks, and a battery, made their appearance before several of the fortified advanced posts with the intention of obtaining possession of them."

The Imperial troops sallied from their intrenchments, and marched to oppose them with seven field pieces. They were commanded by the ferik Helim Pacha. The conflict was exceedingly arduous, and lasted nearly three hours. The enemy maintained their ground at first with much energy, but growing gradually less able to resist their opponents, were routed and retreated, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field. They were pursued by the Imperial troops sword in hand for a whole hour; several prisoners were taken, and on the return of the troops a large number of muskets and Cossack lances were picked up. A quantity of baggage was also obtained, and several artillery horses. The loss on the part of the Turks was insignificant. When the troops were mustered it was found that only 15 men had been killed and 33 wounded. Such is the substance of the report sent to the Porte by the Governor of Widin."

SUMMARY ON THE 20th ult.

General Bonquet and an Ottoman staff colonel, with several other officers, had arrived at Varna from Gallipoli and Constantinople. The General was on his way to Schumla and Adrianople, after visiting which places he intended to return to Gallipoli. The reports which have obtained currency respecting the progress of the Russian troops southward are without foundation. The village of Kustendje was discovered on the 11th ultimo, to be on fire. Assistance was promptly rendered by the crews of the Magellan and Sidon steam frigates, which were at anchor opposite the village. Whilst engaged in affording the requisite aid to the inhabitants, a corps of Cossacks came up and endeavoured to cut off their retreat to the ships, but were not able to accomplish their purpose. Returning to their respective vessels, the gallant sailors fired several eighty pounders, which had the effect of dispersing the assailants, who retreated, leaving a considerable number of men on the field.

General d'Alonville, who had been sent on a mission to Constantinople, had been admitted to an audience with H. I. M. the Sultan. The General was presented by the French ambassador.

The Magellan, Cacique, and Sane had left for Algiers to embark French troops for the East.

The French, who were shortly expected to arrive in Constantinople, were to be quartered at the Grand-Champs and at Ramir-Tchiffick.

Letters from Volo state that several Greek vessels, laden with arms and ammunition had been captured by English and French ships of war; the lading was thrown overboard.—*Malta Times*, May 2.

By the steamer Taurus, arrived yesterday from Alexandria, we learn that the state of affairs there was most precarious from the popular phrenzy against the Greek residents. Upwards of 15,000 had left Alexandria, and in consequence house rent had decreased to a mere nominal price. A conspiracy, it was rumoured, had been discovered to murder the Greek population, and 250 stand of arms, to be used in this massacre, are said to have been found in one of the mosques.—*Ibid.*

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

(From the Daily News.)

Russia has not been in the habit of maintaining a permanent naval force in the North Pacific. It has had a couple of so-called men-of-war (one of them a ci-devant north-country collier) to make yearly voyages between Okhotsk and Awatsha, and one or two frigates have generally been sent in the course of as many years to visit these out-stations. But Russia has at present a war squadron in these seas, the force and whereabouts of which it is difficult to ascertain with precision. On the 10th of February last the Russian steamer Vostok paid a flying visit to Shanghai.

To this visit we are indebted for the information that Admiral Poutiatine, with the main force of the Russian squadron, was at that time off Nangasaki, for which port the Vostok sailed again next day. The avowed object of the

Admiral is to negotiate with the Japanese Government for the opening of its territories to foreign commerce; and if the news brought to Shanghai by the Vostok are to be credited, he has succeeded in obtaining a favourable answer from the Emperor in anticipation of the arrival of Commodore Perry with the American squadron. This favourable answer, however, appears to amount to little more than that wooding and watering shall continue to be connived at as hitherto, and that in a short time—say in the course of a year or so—open trade with Japan shall be permitted. But it is evident from the movements of the Russian warships that Japan is not the only object of their rendezvous in the Northern Pacific. They have been flying about in all directions, peeping into the most important British harbours. Some time ago we heard of the Russian frigate Dwina having ventured so far south as to take a flying survey of the harbour of Sydney; and several vessels of the Russian squadron appear to have recently made a more deliberate examination of Singapore. The squadron, too, is on the point of receiving reinforcements; three Russian ships of war are known to be at this moment on their way to the North Pacific, and, unless winds and tides have been particularly adverse, or their sailing qualities very indifferent indeed, must by this time be well on the channels which lead from the Asiatic Archipelago into the Pacific Ocean. To look after this Russian force we have the British ships-of-war on the Pacific station and in the Chinese waters. We have seen no recent authentic account of the movements of the former; the latter number, according to the latest accounts, fifteen vessels of various sizes—ships, brigs, and steamers, carrying in all 432 guns. There is no reason to fear that our naval force in those seas is inadequate to cope with the Russian; but much will depend upon whether the Russian or British armaments first receive intelligence of the declaration of war. The naval war waged by the Russians in those seas is sure to be a buccannering one; pouncing upon our merchant vessels, confident that their own are too few in number and too inconsiderable in value to admit of our making reprisals to any considerable extent. If the British Government do its duty, the priority of intelligence must of necessity fall to the lot of our cruisers. By the overland mail the news can be conveyed to Singapore and Hongkong, and to the principal Australian ports in less time than the Russian Government can at this season transmit its overland to Okhotsk; and it will take the Russians almost as long a time to forward the news from Okhotsk to Nangasaki as from St. Petersburg to Okhotsk. With due energy on the part of our Government, the Russian naval commander has no chance of learning the actual declaration of war except from our ships. It is barely possible—certainly not probable—that an express to Panama, and thence direct across the Pacific, might forestall us. It is therefore possible for the British naval force in the waters of the Pacific to take the enemy by surprise, and thus liberate our merchants and shipowners—home and colonial—from the anxiety that begins to haunt them. But to this end it will be necessary that the declaration of war was to be issued in three or four days; and by the mail which left on the 8th instant, that the declaration had been actually issued. These are strange times we live in; when it is possible that some of the first shots fired in the new war may be in the remote Pacific.

Apprehension, we observe, are entertained at Singapore that a *coup de main* may be struck at their unfortified town by a detachment from the Russian squadron. Of course, as some Russian ships have been examining the road, this matter ought not to be entirely disregarded; but there appears but slender ground for any fear on this score. The Russians are not likely to entangle themselves among the narrow channels of the Asiatic Archipelago, with the soundings and currents of which they are not familiar, so long as there are French and English men of war both in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. A dash at Sydney or Melbourne would be a little more feasible; but the main Russian force will not venture so far from Sitka, Ayah, Okhotsk and Awatsha, which may need their guardianship ere long; and for one or two of their vessels to run the gauntlet of French and English cruisers as far as the southern coasts of Australia is scarcely to be thought of. Were we unhappily at war with the United States, we have no doubt that such an enterprise might be undertaken, but it is too adventurous for Russian mariners.

There is, however, a risk to our mercantile ships in the Pacific and the Chinese waters which will require to be looked sharply into; even though the Russian flotilla in the North Pacific should be swept from the seas, or penned up in Awatsha. The Government at Washington has declared—and we repose implicit confidence in its sincerity and honor—that no vessels shall be allowed to be equipped in its harbours for the Russian service; that none of its ships or citizens shall be allowed to accept those piratical commissions called letters of marque from Russia. All along the Atlantic sea-board and the Gulf of Mexico we have no doubt that this determination of the United States Government will be loyally and efficiently carried into effect. But with the anomalous population of California, and along the thinly peopled coasts from the south of San Francisco to the northern frontier of Oregon, it may not be possible for the Government of the United States to give effect to its good intentions. There is already a pretty considerable gathering of daring and unscrupulous adventurers in those regions, and the force at the command of the Washington Government cannot control Californians, neither ought its flag to protect California. It is easy for declaimers to talk in this fashion, but statesmen cannot act thus. Regard must be had to the position of a Government. The American, more than other, is independent upon the popular will; and how sensitive the national mind is in the United States; how easy it would be in the western—the backwoods, prairie, and Pacific

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class unless they were prepared to interfere in like manner with all other classes, was a rule as to how much a man of every class was entitled to receive for his services. (Hear.) And so at last, they would probably hear of the newspapers having a standard charge respecting how much they were permitted to charge for advertising. (Hear.) And with regard to the pawnbrokers, he asserted that it was in need of accommodation, he would exercise his own judgment, and apply to the pawnbroker who he believed would suit him the best. And if he found that he had by so doing done wrong with an unfair or improper person, he would apply to the law, and under which that person was licensed. (Hear.) According to the motion before the House, although the Government complain that it has been made more difficult for pawnbrokers to obtain loans, they have brought forward against them as a class, yet they were to be interfered with. He considered it most unjust to interfere with them, and that even a committee appointed in the matter, although he did not believe that it would be necessary, would end in an injury being inflicted upon them. There was no proof brought forward that they had committed any violation of the law; yet he would not allow himself to be misled by the Government, and he hoped he would be able to point upon the subject, but he disclaimed any attempt or intention to interfere with a class of men who had committed no offence against the public or the State. (Cheers.) He would not allow himself to be misled by the public mind of the impression which was made by them in consequence of the arguments of the honorable and learned member for Sydney. The motion was not an attack upon the pawnbrokers, but upon the Government, and he was surprised when he had been found to work well on the continent of Europe and in Ireland. He had no wish to be invidious, and he would state that he had no personal knowledge of the persons in Sydney, but if anything was calculated to affect injuriously the interests of the distressed, it was the exorbitant rate of interest charged by the pawnbrokers. (Hear.) The real fact of the matter was, that the most necessitous class in the colony were seeking at intervals to gain a temporary loan, and by the means of the pawnbrokers, they were able to obtain loans from the Government, why, if the spirit of free-trade was carried out in its integrity, they would have no licensed pawnbrokers, and they would be able to obtain a loan upon an article whenever he liked; but it was proposed that licenses were placed upon pawnbrokers, that no restrictions should be granted upon their demanding an enormous rate of interest. The pawnbroking system had been introduced into this colony, and for the origin it was a corruption of some Lombard merchants, who came over to England for the purpose of lending money upon property without having any license; but the system was subsequently taken up by Parliament. Now if a man wanted to borrow money, he could, by giving security, effect his object at the rate of four or six per cent. interest, but the pawnbrokers charged fifty or sixty per cent., and if the article was not redeemed in a specified time, up to the very day, it was sacrificed even before the time of redemption, and the token of a father's blessing; and it was contrary to the charitable or enlightened feeling to practice extortion upon the distressed circumstances of fellow-men. He thought it was to charge the pawnbrokers personally, but he hoped the plan would be carried out, and enable distressed persons to obtain loans upon better terms. They ought to be actuated by a principle of relieving the necessities of poor persons, and if persons were charged by the pawnbrokers, they ought to be restricted to charge a low rate of interest, and he ought not to license a set of men to take not only the pound of flesh, but the blood also. It was not right to stand up in advocacy of the principle of extortion, and the system was generally condemned; no single argument could be brought forward in support of pawnbroking. It was a principle most cruel and exacting, and contrary to the finer feelings and sentiments of the human heart.

Mr. Robinson, a member of the Northumberland branch had expatiated upon the cruelty and extortion practised by pawnbrokers, in carrying on their business, but his argument would be equally applicable to any other business transactions. For instance, if a man wanted to borrow money, he might go to a land for sale, and one person offered £300, and another £500, he would like to know which of the two was likely to obtain the preference? Did not the bankers, when they wished to get money, would the Bankers, with regard to which he had been told that there was no hesitation in asserting that the labouring classes were better off than those who employed them. He admitted that there were instances to the contrary, but he would not be paid in terms of money, who might, owing to the smallness of their stipends as a family, house rents, &c., be obliged to have recourse occasionally to pawnbrokers. He denied the allegation of the great disparity said to exist between the pawnbrokers and the labouring classes, and he thought it had been passed in Parliament to amend the Pawnbroker Act, which rendered pawnbrokers liable to heavy penalties who should take pledges from persons of tender years, or from persons under the influence of liquor; and he thought it was necessary to amend the Act, and necessary and advisable to allow a continuation of pawnbroking, this Bill had only been passed a short time prior to the passing of the Pawnbroker Act, in this colony, in 1849, Mr. Robinson's member for Northumberland, had brought forward a motion on the subject, but he subsequently withdrew it, and in accordance with a promise which he had made to that gentleman in the House, (Mr. Nichols brought a Bill before the House, which was introduced, and passed in 1849. And he would like to know who had complained of it? Was any cry raised that the Bill had not worked well? (Hear, hear.) He brought forward a Bill for the protection of the people from fraud and imposture, and the Bill was passed for Licensing Pawnbrokers there had been establishments of pawn offices by unlicensed persons, and when people who had pawned valuable articles had been obliged to redeem them, they were laughed at; and such a state of things had occurred for the disposal of stolen property. (Hear, hear.) It had been attempted to pass a Pawnbrokers Act limiting the rate of interest, but it failed, it was because if the rate of interest was to be limited, and they had not an Usury Bill, to limit the rate of interest generally? (Hear, hear.) The argument was this—a man wanted an immediate loan of forty or fifty pounds, and he was told that if he wanted to get it, he must go to the pawnbrokers, and he was told that if he obtained it by pledging certain persons, his ruin would be inevitable, and his ruin would be unavoidable and irremediable. And with regard to the rate of interest asked by the pawnbrokers, he denied the allegation that the rate of interest was exorbitant. Great revolutions were constantly occurring in the colony, and three months ago five per cent. could not be obtained for money, and now eight or nine per cent. could be got, and he had no doubt that in three months more it would be twelve per cent. Money was a man's capital, and he was entitled to loan it for the best advantage. In the same manner, they might take the case of men of talent; for instance, if a person of ability in the legal profession was thought to be worth £100,000 a year, and he was told that he would naturally be valued more highly than any other, and he would be likely to obtain a larger amount of money for his services. And why should not a capitalist be permitted to employ his capital to the best advantage? He would not say that a capitalist be permitted to sell his sheep and cattle in the best market, and at the most advantageous terms? If the principle of free-trade were to be brought into operation, is the injury and detriment of pawnbrokers, it would be to the injury and detriment of the colony. But the Pawnbrokers Act had been brought forward as a police regulation, to give the police an opportunity of ascertaining what persons were pawned, and by the means of the Legislature in licensing pawnbrokers, was to give the police an opportunity of detecting criminals. Before the Act was passed, if a person pawned an article with one of the numerous class of persons who set up in pawnbroking, and he was told that when they were sought to be redeemed, the pawnbroker was restricted by legal enactment would declare that they had been sold, not pawned to him, and quantities of stolen goods had been pawned in this manner. He would not say that the Legislature had limited the time of redemption, required amendment, but he believed that it was a mistake in the printing. He remembered at the time of the passing of the Act, that the Attorney-General made a remark about the time of redemption, and he was told that it was not, but it had, in his opinion, been misprinted. There were only six pawnbrokers in Sydney, and that showed pretty plainly that the business was not so very profitable. And he had presented a petition on the subject of the Pawnbrokers Act, and it was accordingly worded, solidifying that in the event of the motion being referred to a Select Committee, the petitioners would be allowed to be heard at the bar of the House, and he had no doubt that their request would be granted. He would like to see the establishment of Monte de Piété in the city, it was his opinion a novel affair indeed, and when an attempt had been made to introduce a similar institution into England, it had been rejected, however suitable it might be to the feelings of the people of the continent. But he had been told by some of the gentlemen

countries of continental Europe, in which Monte de Piété were established, that were the grossest social evils imaginable. The honourable and learned member said that he had made one assertion, which he felt to be incumbent upon him to take notice of. He alluded to that part of the honourable and learned member's speech, in which he had mentioned, that the charitable institutions of the colony were miserably poor. He said not only that, but the justice of the remark. He felt that the proportion to the number of the people, the contributions would give to those of an equal number of persons in the colonies, and he felt that the Queen's dominions, and he felt that the colonies were not in the wide world a more charitable and generous people than the people of New South Wales. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR agreed with the hon. and learned member for the Northern District in several of his remarks, but not with regard to the rate of interest. He believed that a limit ought to be assigned to the rate of interest charged on loans by the pawnbrokers. He benefited in opinion with the honourable and learned gentleman, and that the poorer classes were amply provided with money, and that they were better off than their employers, but it was not the labouring class, nor persons engaged in trade and commerce, but the poorer classes who resorted to pawnshops. But it was that class of persons who resorted to poverty and distress by sickness or unforeseen calamity. The protecting shield of the law ought to be thrown around such persons, by limiting the rate of interest. But the hon. and learned member said that, and it was well worthy the consideration of the Select Committee, and to submit the motion to such a committee would be a better course than rashly to take upon any particular purpose.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion.

A division was called for, when the motion of adjournment carried by a majority of 7.

The House then adjourned 10 minutes to eight o'clock, until 3 p.m. on Tuesday next.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. COWPER to move on Tuesday next, (1.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a second time. (2.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a third time. (3.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a fourth time. (4.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a fifth time. (5.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a sixth time. (6.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a seventh time. (7.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read an eighth time. (8.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a ninth time. (9.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a tenth time. (10.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read an eleventh time. (11.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a twelfth time. (12.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a thirteenth time. (13.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a fourteenth time. (14.) That the Scotch Church Extension Bill be read a fifteenth time. (15.) 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offences," applied only to such offences of precisely the same nature as the one under which a conviction had been had.

The application was therefore dismissed, but under the circumstances without costs.

FRIAY.

SHERIFF IN BANCO.

BROOKS vs Full Court.

MARXWELL & DALRY.

This was a demurrer to the defendant's plea.

Mr. Darvall supported the demurrer, and Mr. Blake was against it.

The action was for slander; the alleged slander being the use by the defendant of the following words—"I was in that infernal scoundrel Maxwell's house." I sold some goods to a Geelong man, and after the sale he came back and told me that he had a glass of brandy by Maxwell; after taking the glass he drank it, and I reeled and fell giddy; I laid on the sofa. When I awoke I found I was robbed of £70 in cash, and was charged of £60 in the deal. I am convinced there were no drugs in it for I was hounded by him, and averred that by reason of this slander the plaintiff had been injured in his trade as a publican. To this the defendant had pleaded, among other things, "that the plaintiff had not, by reason of the use of these words, been injured in his trade as a publican. This plea was demurred to upon the ground that it confessed an injurious slander without alleging any matter in excuse or avoidance of the plaintiff's case of action, and that it contained no answer to the action, but tendered an immaterial issue."

In support of the demurrer it was urged that the slanderous terms conveyed a clear imputation against the plaintiff's character, and that the defendant's liquor shop either aided or permitted the slander to be repeated in his house. And it was upon these assertions that the imputation of scoundrelism, with which the slander opened, had been based. The plea, in short, was simply one as to question of damages, which was not permissible. In support of the plea it was argued—1. That the Court could take no judicial cognizance of the meaning popularly attachable to the word "scoundrel." 2. That supposing, even though the charge of drugging the brandy could be implied, no such charge had been preferred by defendant against the plaintiff; that the imputation being rather against the "Geelong man," so that the latter might have been the person who made the interpretation might be put upon the wrong construction. 4. Consequently, that the imputation of scoundrelism was the only one affecting the plaintiff himself, and these terms could not of themselves amount to any real injury to the plaintiff in his business. 5. That this plea was warranted by the Local Act, which enabled a jury, even in cases where there had been actual slander, to find a verdict for the plaintiff if they thought fit, provided that these words had been spoken on an occasion when the plaintiff could not have been injured.

Their Honors held that the plea was bad. There was some question as to whether the declaration stated in his honor. Although the alleged slander opened with an imputation against the plaintiff as an "infernal scoundrel," it went on to give the circumstances which were said to form the evidence of his scoundrelism; and these circumstances would sustain that imputation. But the slander was, intentionally, charged against the plaintiff in the liquor he had served the defendant to cause stupor, although the Court could not interpret the term "scoundrel." Therefore that robbery had taken place in his house. These charges against the plaintiff's scoundrelism were calculated to reflect on the character and interests of the plaintiff as a publican, and the declaration therefore was good, although it might have been safer to have relied upon the slander as directed against the plaintiff as a man. The plea therefore should have been confined in manner in confession and avoidance, and not confessed without avoiding. As to whether the words had been spoken on an occasion when the plaintiff could not have been injured, there was something in the decision of a jury, and could not be raised directly or indirectly on demurrer.

THE QUEEN v. FREEMAN.

This was a special case from the Bathurst Quarter Sessions, upon a point reserved at the instance of Mr. Paresley. The gentleman appeared to support his objection, but there was no appearance for the Crown. The point was simply this: whether an affidavit made by a witness in support of a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, in support of his trial, could act as evidence against him? The Court ruled in the affirmative, and sustained the conviction.

THE QUEEN v. DAVEY.

This was a special case from the Brisbane Circuit Court, upon a point reserved at the instance of Mr. Fauett. The question was, whether, while an information from one law officer of the Crown was pending before a Justice, another law officer of the Crown could move for and prosecute a second information of the same nature, without entering a *nolle prosequi* upon the first. The learned gentleman who took the point admitted that, having been asked to do so, he had done so, but he could not sustain it. Their Honors took the same view, and confirmed the conviction.

HUGHES v. GREENE.

This was a motion upon leave reserved by the Chief Justice, at six o'clock, on Tuesday. It had been previously heard on Tuesday, and the argument was now concluded. The question at issue was as to the effect of a contract to purchase a quantity of butter, "ex parte Smith," that is, whether there was a known meaning attached to the words "ex parte Smith," and the Court should be bound to put a construction upon the contract, or whether parol evidence was admissible to explain what were the obligations of the parties. It was contended that the evidence had been admitted to show that the trial evidence had been given in relation to the purchase of butter, and that this purchase of butter, "ex Dankbarheid," must be interpreted as a contract for the purchase of goods to arrive." It was now urged that the word "ex" had also an official meaning, which was simply that the butter in question was butter "out" of the vessel named; consequently the terms "ex Dankbarheid" were merely descriptive, and the contract would become one for the purchase of butter to be delivered to the party named.

The case was argued between Messrs. Brookhurst, Lutwyche, and Stephen in support of the motion, and Mr. Darvall in support of the verdict.

Their Honors reserved judgment.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Brooks vs Water Police Magistrate.

Francis Fernandes and Jose de Ramo, charged with deserting the Portuguese ship *Vigante*, were remanded until to-day for another hearing. They were arrested last night, about five years ago, and were also remanded on a charge of deserting their services from the Queen of the South. They were taken in a schooner to Maiden's Point, and were driven to Edenborough, where they left from the captain, who was not in attendance. A sailor, named John, was fined £1 for being drunk and lying down in Bridge-street.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—A Man named James Smith, thirty days ago committed by Mr. M'Leerie, at the Darlinghurst gaol, for his trial at the Central Criminal Court, for having, in the month of November, 1852, fired at one Arthur Wright, with intent to kill and murder him. It appears that Mr. Smith was a convict, and was sent to the Bank of Australia, accompanied by a Mr. Smith, a stockholder, having with them three men in charge of convalescing stores, were en route from Melbourne to Denison, and had proceeded to nearly as far as Maiden's Point, near the bridge over Edwards river, when they halted for the purpose of refreshing. Mr. Smith had mounted one of the drays and was unpacking some provisions, when a party of five men, well mounted, and armed with the best, rode up, one of whom, under pretence of inquiry concerning the horses, placed a pistol drawn off the horse, while others so placed themselves as to obstruct the possibility of combined resistance; two of them attacked Wright, two addressed their remarks to Smith, and the fifth took up a position in regard to the drivers so that no resistance could be offered by them. Mr. Wright had a piece in his hand, though not aware that he was beset by robbers until one of the fellows called out "Drop your arms!" Smith then ordered another man to fire at the ruffians fired at him, the ball taking effect in his (Mr. Wright's) heel; Smith was ordered to dismount from the dray on which he was, and at the same moment heard Wright exclaim "I'm shot." Smith immediately turned round, and saw the man who was named Wright, and had a narrow escape from death, a pistol shot cutting the shoulder of his coat as he ran, but passed off without further injury; Wright, Smith, and the three draymen, were led into the bush, placed in a row, and asked to state their names, and where they had about them; Smith lost about £30 in money, and a pair of pistols; the latter, though valuable, being prized by Smith more on account of their having at one time been stolen from him than for their intrinsic value; from Wright they took about £25 in money, with a gold watch, and other valuables; Smith asked the captain of the gang to be allowed to

he consented, but accompanied them; and there he
(Smith) succeeded in extracting the ball from Wright's
heel, which the captain, claiming as a pocketed, re-
marked that it would serve the same purpose, re-
taining. This prisoner is identified, it appears, as the
man who Wright has said that but for the retri-
bution of his hands he would have been
leaving them the captain extorted. But
that the affair should not be divulged, and that
Wright's feelings should be so explained away
as an accidental affair, and that the officers remain
about an hour with the party, and then the
most singular part of the affair, however, it is
Smith, on his return to Melbourne, entered the police
office, and for the express purpose of
capturing these five men, who were supposed to
have been dealt with by the authorities at the
hotel in Melbourne, some three or four months
since.

ROYAL MINT.

(To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Sir,—This is a very knotty question, and as the
date last night manifested, very mistily confused
by some hon. members of your Legislative Council
with a most extraordinary diligence, have con-
sidered two of his mercantile friends, the Chamber
of Commerce, the Council might have been in-
flicted of a great deal of nonsense, and the
members might have emerged from his chamber
a law a wiser and a better man.

This summary of political science denies the
gold can by any possibility fluctuate in value,
and the merchants a lecture on their stupidity;
imagining the possibility of such a thing. Now,
a man of extraordinary intelligence, and who
that this doctrine is a thing of no value, and
I believe it must be to all men pretence, and
common intelligence or information on the subject.

This unfortunate gentleman seems, in the terms
of the law, to be confounded money value with
actual value, two things essentially different,
while taking great credit to himself for answers
to a wondering senate the astounding discovery that
an ounce of standard gold has been in, and
will be worth just as much more or less, than
£3 17s. 10½d., cannot comprehend the value
of £3 17s. 10½d., by a multiplication of ounces
in the fields of the world, to be worth to-morrow just
as much as it is worth to-day. The matter
of all lies in a nutshell. These hon. legislators
to solve, is not whether a mint would be
produces only (as some hon. members intimate
in production, and led away no doubt, by the
private interests seemed to imagine), but what
it would be beneficial to the colony at large,
producers as well as consumers; and in view
of the light it must be admitted that Mr. Parker, a
few hon. members who denied the utility of the
establishment, and the force of the argument,
the sole effect of a mint would be to increase
high rate of exchange for bills on England, by
raising the price of gold at the mint price be-
hind giving to the producer an advantage at the
expense of the consumer. Therefore, though Mr.
Martin, after all his research, cannot solve
the mystery, the most inexperienced member of
the Chamber of Commerce could have explained to
the goods in England, and the purchase of
goods must cost him so much more money,
and, costing him so much more money, must
be paid for by the consumer, thus nullifying or netting
out the supposed advantage of the mint,
and saddling the colony with its useless expense
in the bargain.

The only sensible argument advanced in support
of a Mint, and which amidst such indifferent com-
parisons must not be entirely overlooked, is that in
fluctuating requirements of commerce, some was
occasioned by the transmission of the coin to and
back in time to come, this will probably be less
sidered in the future, and a Mint, of course, the
intuitively of which was demonstrated by the
your pages, and in those of the *Empire*, nearly
years ago, and the study of which, it is humbly
and his able assistance, and which, with so
found a knowledge of the subject, advocate the
establishment of a National Bank of Issue, a
piece of legislation, which did not seem to be ap-
proached by intelligent public, or by a solid Mer-
cantile Chamber.

SCOTUS.

(To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Sir,—Seeing you have allowed a space in your
for an Unpaid Jurymen's letter, I venture to
bring forward my case, I hope I shall not
considered egotistical, when it is remembered that
the same course is followed with others, it is
prudent many of our greatest villains being liable
to justice.

The facts are these: In November, 1862, I
travelling between Victoria and the Edward River
with my partners, and Mr. Smith (now of the
bourne Police Office), upon this side, by five
of the boundary, upon this side, by five
bushrangers, who, not content with taking all
I had about us, shot me in the ankle, laming me
and making it impossible for me to walk for a year.
I was then taken to the hospital, and the
villains made their escape, and were
society, to perform more outrages; but their
has been impeded by the activity of Mr. Smith,
after my attack entered the police force, desirous
of their murderers, and I was
of the gang have been taken, and
to the trial of these men, I wish to draw your
attention. The first one was taken some five
ago, and brought to Melbourne for trial, I was
reaching up the country, and I was
summoned to appear against him; after identify-
him at the Police Court, I returned up the country
duties, when I am again summoned to Melbourne,
the purpose being to appear against him, and I
was committed to trial; upon my reaching the
I find I am summoned too late for the sessions, and
to wait a month in Sydney, and for all my trouble
expense, am offered a sum that would not pay a
few of the outrages, and I had only just made
my mind that the same would not be repeated,
Smith takes another prisoner, as being one of the
and I am again called upon my duties, under circum-
stances exactly similar: of course, I cannot again spend
the same time in Sydney, and I am
the takes place. Now, Sir, if no inducement
witnesses to appear against these pests of so-
"it is to be expected that they will come forward?"
may the greatest villains stand a chance of
gaining their freedom, and thus escape from
lose upon society again." Trusting you will
put this intrusion.

I am Sir, yours obediently,
ARTHUR WATSON.

THE BARRACK SQUARE.—THE ABTATTOIR.

(To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Sir,—When private individuals purchase an
ament in the Barrack-square at £20 or £30 per
conceived that it was necessary to erect some
on it to produce an income to pay an interest
purchase, and give him a return for his capital;
purchase, and give him a return for his capital;
superb buildings have arisen under a pressure
labour market unforeseen, unprecedented, and
When Government purchased Glebe Island, who
to erect the Abattoirs, a three-fold inducement
speedy completion of the work. The first induc-
be had for the outlay. 2nd. That a great and
must be removed from the City, noisome at
to the inhabitants, and dangerous to the sanitary
of the town. 3rd. That the necessity of
herds of wild cattle (and other day)—should be abolished altogether in
and its suburbs.

What have the Government done? They have
a price for the land. They have spent
a considerable sum of money on the work, they
they comfortably settled a Clerk of Works on the land.
What have the Government not done? They
led, by delay, to create an income to meet
outlay; they have constructed an intolerable
of the City: loss of life and some accidents
accrued from their inactivity.

Robert Campbell, Knight of the Town, put
or more, enough your lance, and rouse the chivalry
of the City, and the Government will be
money to finance the Railway, they can also do
finish at once the Abattoirs; or, put a motion
papers that, you will meet that the Executive G
to erect the Abattoirs, in a building to be procured
Colonial Architect, and the Government will be
Abattoirs are finished. So much from
Your obedient servant
A. R.

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